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VALUABLE JEWELS GONE. A TRUSTED CLERK ALSO MISSING.

HE WENT AWAY WITH DIAMONDS AND PEARLS

WORTH \$30,000 AND HAS NOT COME BACK. Diamonds and pearls worth \$30,000 and Willlam C. Duncan are missing. The gems are the property of Lewisohn & Co., jewellers at No. 41 Maiden Lane. Duncan until Saturday afternoon last was a trusted employe of that firm. On that day a discovery was made which seems to implicate Duncan in a robbery of more than ordinary magnitude. The head of the firm of Lewisohn & Co. is in Europe, but Theodore Lexow, the manager of the house, tells the story of the missing

jewels and salesman. On Thursday last Duncan, who was employed by the firm to sell its goods to retailers in "the Lane" and throughout the city, leaving the goods on memorandum, said to Mr. Lexow that he had heard that one of the large dealers uptown was in the market for diamonds, and asked if he should not visit him and try to make a sale. The manager consented to the proposition, and also accepted Duncan's suggestion that, as he was going uptown, he might as well try to see what he could do with other dealers. Accordingly, the story runs, Duncan loaded himself with jewels valued at about \$30,000 and started

Coming back in the afternoon he showed Mr. Lexow a memorandum of goods left with Starr. Howard & Co., and other uptown merchants, and said that he was to go again next day to see the dealers again after they had examined the gems. In this he was following the usual procedure in the diamond trade and his statements were taken without question, as it is the custom to leave goods with possible customers for several days, sometimes as long as a week. On Friday, it is alleged. Duncan went uptown again and returned that night with a glowing account of his prospects for a sale which he felt sure, he said, he would be able to close on the next day. Still nothing but perfect confidence was felt in the trusted and usually successful salesman.

On Saturday morning Duncan again left the Maiden Lane establishment about 11 o'clock, promising to come back as soon as he had finished his negotiations. One o'clock, 2 o'clock, 4 o'clock came, but no Duncan. In the meantime Mr. Lexow, thinking at the worst that some accident might have befallen his employe, tried to telephone to the uptown customers. This he was unable to do, on account of the severe storm which raged all that day. Finally another salesman was sent to learn what had become of Duncan. Of Duncan he could learn nothing, but he made the alarming discovery on calling on Howard & Co., on Starr, and at the other places which Duncan had named that the young man had left no gems with them, and had not been in their places of business during the week.

Mr. Lexow at once informed the police, and Since then has been trying, without success, to find a clew to either Duncan or the diamonds. William C. Duncan has been in the employ

of Lewisohn & Co. since last September. Previous to that time he had been employed for about two years with his uncles, John W. Block Lane, by whom he was recommended to his last employers. The Messrs. Block can throw no light upon their nephew's disappearance, but are light upon their nephew's disappearance, but are assisting Mr. Lexow in every way in their power to discover where he has gone. The missing salesman boarded at No. 440 Hancock-st. Brook lyn, where he was last seen early on Saturday morning, at which time he left the house, taking with him two clean shirts wrapped in a paper. Duncan is only a little over eighteen years old, though he is said to look older, and to be elever and adept in business beyond his years. He has no bad habits, so far as is known; he was highly recommended by his uncles, and Mr. Lexow had the utmost faith in his horesty. It has been learned that previous to his departure he said to some of his aequaintances that he would has been learned that he would said to some of his acquaintances that he would like to go South for his health, mentioning New-Orleans and Mexico as places which he desired to visit. He has a mother living somewhere in

Information concerning the robbery was resistants in the Detective Bureau would not al-mit that any of the detective sergrants were at work on the case. Their action was not remark-able, as it is the policy of the officials at Head-quarters to keep all robberies in the city from the knowledge of the public until the thieves are caught, and then to blow the trumpet.

NO TRAINS OFER THE CHICAGO AND ERIE.

BUSINESS TIED UP BY THE STRIKE-WHAT MANAGER TUCKER SAYS.

Chicago, Jan. 22.-Business seems to have been practically suspended by the Chicago and Eric road between Huntingdon, Ind., and this city. No trains have ar-fixed or left here since yesterday afternoon and no attempt has been made since Tuesday night to move any freight. "We are completely tied up," said General Manager Tucker, of the Chicago and Eric road, replying to a query. "It may last one day and it may last a week. We will not accede to the demands of the

"No, we will wait and see when the strikers get red. We are fixed for the strike. There is not a pound of perishable freight on the road and we are refusing any freight of whatever description. This is a dull season of the year and we would just as soon lay big. We have prepared for that. We are going to make a test case of this. Our carshops are shut down and our trains are not running. We will run them whenever the strikers will let us. They have cut the wires and what they will do next remains to be seen. Passengers on the up trains will be brought in over other lines." off a month as not. There are no damage suits com-

SUICIDE IN C. P. HUNTINGTON'S CELLAR.

Julius Lundell, twenty-nine years old, a servant in the household of Collis P. Huntington, No. 65 Parkave., shot and killed himself in the cellar last even ing. Lundell took care of the fires in the house. He saw his brother off for Europe yesterday, and when he returned home his manner indicated that he had been drinking heavily. He went to the cellar and worked eround the furnaces until 7 o'clock. Then he put a revolver to his left breast and sent a bullet through his heart. He was found lying dead on the cellar floor

by John Herbert, the family coachman. No one heard the report of the pistol, and Mrs. No one heard the report of the pixon, and Mrs. Hustington was entertaining several of her friends at dinner, unaware of the fact that there was a dead man in the ceilar. Lundell had worked for Mr. Huntington for three years and went on occasional spress. He was a good workman, and Mr. Huntington gave him a chance after each lapse from sobriety in the hope that he might reform. He had been steady in his habits for several months until yesterday.

TROOPS REVIEWED AT PINE RIDGE.

Pine Eidge, 8, D., Jan. 22.-The review of the troops In the field took place this morning at 11 o'clock about four miles from the agency. After the review of the military there was a display of the transportation department of the Army. There were 3,000 men and

It has at length been decided that the 1st Infantry, Colonel Shafter, of San Francisco, and four troops of the 5th lefantry, Colonel Henry, will remain at the agency after the main body of soldlers shall have been ordered home.

There was an issue of beef to day, and 5,100 Indians were supplied according to Agent Pierce's new method, which gives twenty-two people as much meat as was brunerly given to thirty.

NATURAL GAS UNDER CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 22 - Four years ago natural gas was scovered on the premises of a Chicago manufacturing company. The flow was small at first, but has intreased steadily, and has now become so strong that the company has put in connections with its boiler haces, and will use it for fuel hereafter. This, is the first instance of the kind in Chicago, and the farting up of the furnaces this afterno n was note torthy. It is believed that this gas is connected with the Indiana field.

DECLINING TO ENTER A TRUST. Lowell, Mass., Jan. 22.-W. H. Parker & Sons, of city, have refused to enter the Bobbin Trust.

THE REICHSTAG DEBATES A MOTION TO RE

MOVE THE PROHIBITION FROM IT.

AMERICAN PORK IN GERMANY.

DR. VON BOETTICHER'S ATTACK ON THE HEALTHFULNESS OF THE PRODUCT -NO DECISION REACHED.

Berlin, Jan. 22 .- In the Reichstag to-day Herr Barth member of the Deutsche Freisinnige party, moved to repeal the prohibitions on American pork and bacor

Dr. Von Boetticher, Secretary of the Imperial Hom Office, in replying to Herr Barth, said that the cor siderations which had determined the Government to prohibit the importation of American pork and bacor nto Germany turned mainly on the fact that American pork was injurious to health. Despite the increased stringency of the measures taken in America to suppress the trade in bad hog products, there was still n guarantee that Germany would be sufficiently protected from the damage of trichinoses. Seven per cent of American pigs, said Dr. Von Boetticher, were affected with the disease, while only 0.6 per cent of German pigs were affected. Many Americans considered that the existing measures for the control of hog importations were inadequate. The economic important of the prohibition was exaggerated. Only 3 per cent of the hogs consumed in Germany were of American origin. The decree against the importations must be enforced until American pork should be pronounced

Herr Schmidt, another member of the Deutsche Freisinnige party, urged the necessity of supplying the The Americans, declared Herr Schmidt, had revenged the prohibition of American pork through the new

Herr Frege, a Conservative, said he favored th prohibition of American pork. The question involved oncerned the public health and not the interests of land owners, as a section of the press sought to prove Herr Broemel, of the Dentsche Freisinnige party held that it was unchristianlike to make the people ecessities of life dear in this barbarons manner. workman in England, he declared, could save consid rably through the use of American pork.

Dr. Von Roetticher further said that it was an erro ese that the prohibition of American pork was connected with any question of adopting a system of increased protection in Germany. It was solely a astrict looking to the health of the people. The serican press itself admitted that the condition of animals when slaughtered was by no means with danger. At this point Dr. Von Boettleher reactives of extracts from American papers in support his assertions. He said that the English are berican people did not cat raw ment, such as waterlines consumed in termany. The American masslyes demanded that the United States towards.

American people did not cat raw ment, such as was sometimes consumed in Germany. The Americans themselves demanded that the United States Government adopted in Germany.

Count Kanitz said be approved of Dr. Von floet ticher's remarks. He declared that the new American tariff was not intended to retailate against Germany for its prehibition of American park, but was a general measure of protection, affecting other Powers.

The Reichstag was then adjourned.

It is unfortunate that in the first day's discussion German Reichstag about the readmission of American pork products the advocates of that read mission should have been Deputies belonging to the Freisinnige party, the antagonists of the Imperial Cal inet. Political enmities have thus been introduced mercial measure. It was not to be expected that the mediately conceded the demands of the opposition & Bro., another jewelry firm, of No. 9 Maiden in his views, if the Deputies of the Liberal, National and Social-Democrat parties intervene in the debate, which is to be continued at the next sittings of the Reichstag. At any rafe, Dr. Von Boetticher, Secretary too sweeping in saying that "American pork was in jurious to health," and that "many Americans con sidered that the existing measures for the control of hog importations were inadequate." In the first place, the extracts he read from American newspapers, show that the latter admitted that the condition the animals when slaughtered " was by no means with to the mass of spurious documents and of false quota it was necessary to convince the French Chambers of the unwholesomeness of American pork. Levi P. denounced the falsity of such so-called quotation

denounced the falsity of such so-called quotation from American newspapers. Herr Von Boeticher would be much embarra-sed to name the American newspapers in which he could have read reports of tricilliosis cases since 1x-3.

In the second place he has not understood that the doubt expressed by some Americans in regard to the imadequacy of the inspection of perfe was due to a spirit of competition and rivalry. The park-shippers in American ports were auxilious naturally, that the goods slipped by them should not be exclusively inspecied in the places where park is packed. As to the Deputies of the Conservative party, who, like Herr-Frege and Count Kanitz, supported Minister Von Boetther, and favored the prohibition of American pork, they are mostly large landswapers and breeders, who, of course, want to have the hog market all to themselves, and who have even opposed the admission of pora products from scandinavia.

THE JAMAICA EXPOSITION.

London, Jan. 22.-Referring to the reports circulated ernment had not invited the United states to be repre sented at the Jamaica Exposition it was explained emi-officially to-day that the British Government neve sends formal invitations to any country to be repre sented at any exposition within the British don unless such exposition is actually organized by the British Government. A notice, simply acrouncing that an exposition was to be held at Kingston, Jamaica was sent to the United States Government at Washing ton by the British Government, at the same time tha a similar notice was sent to the Governments of othe

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD COMMITTED SUICIDE London, Jan. 22.-The coroner's jury which ha seen investigating the death of the Duke of Redford has formally rendered a verdict to the effect that the and that he committed suicide while suffering from Five days elapsed before the Duke's death was regi tered, and the newspapers unite in censuring the tempts of the various officials concerned to hush matter up. The body of the Duke—as cremated a the inquest, which was conducted in secret.

USING BOTH THE KNIFE AND THE LYMPH. Berlin, Jan. 22.-At the Charity Hospital to day Professor Sonneburg exhibited a consumptive patient whom the doctors had cut open in order that Kocl lymph might be injected into the cavity in a discased The Professor said that the patient, who was lung. The Professor said that the patient, who was in an advanced stage of the disease, had been making rapid progress toward recovery since the operation wa-performed. This is the first case in which a patient has been operated upon with the knife for the purpose of injecting the lymph.

FRANCE AND TRIPOLL

Paris, Jan. 22.-M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs made an announcement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, to the effect that France had not the slightest designs in regard to Tripoli, and that any rumors to the contrary were unworthy of attention. M. Ribot. in conclusion, remarked: "What Signor Crispi's in spired journals say is no business of ours."
utterance of the Minister of Foreign Affairs was gree
with cheers from all parts of the Chamber.

CARINET CRISIS IN BRAZIL. London, Jan. 22.-Advices received from Rio Janeir

state that the entire Ministry has resigned. Rio Janeiro, Jan. 22.-In political circles here the belief is generally expressed that the Ministeria crisis is about over, and that a satisfactory arrangement will soon be effected.

LAROR TROUBLES IN RUSSIA. St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.-Two thousand miners at Sosnowice have gone on strike. London, Jan. 22.-A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the workmen in the imperial dockyard have struck for an advance of wages.

THE GOLD PREMIUM IN BUENOS AYRES. Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21.-Gold to-day closed at

PORTUGAL IN EAST AFRICA. Paris, Jan. 22.—The Portuguese Government has granted the Mozambique Company a charter to exploit all of Portugal's territory from Sabi to the Zambesi The company has secured fresh capital, and will issue 800,000 shares. The "Siecle" says that the coded section touches the territory of the British

South African Company and important French in-

THE GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

REJOICING OVER THE RESULT AT HARTLEPOOL -MR. GLADSTONE'S MESSAGE-THE

London, Jan. 22.-It is impossible to exaggerate the joy and enthusiasm of the Gladstonians at the victory of their candidate. Mr. Furness, over the Liberal-Unionist candidate, Mr. Gray, in the election held yesterday at Hartlepool to fill the scat in Farlis ment made vacant by the death of Thomas Richardon, Liberal Unionist. Coming, as it did, just before the reassembling of Parliament, and just after the Irish controversies, which have done so much to weaken the Gladstonian party, the victory of Mr Furness at Hartlepool has greatly encouraged Mr.

To a correspondent at Hartlepool who sent Mr Gladstone a congratulatory dispatch Mr. Gladstone telegraphed: "The election is, from the time and circumstances, by far the most important since 1886 The limits of a telegram preclude giving my full meaning, but all must see that the simple figures of reduce to dust and ashes the declarations of Lord Salisbury, Sir Henry James, Mr. Goschen and the Duke of Westminster upon what they call 're-

Dublin, Jan. 22 .- "The Express" to-day announce that Messrs, Parnell, O'Brien, Dillon and McCarthy have simply come to an agreement in regard to maintaining a status quo until the next general

The victory won by the Home Rule candidate in Hartlepool yesterday has revived the drooping interest n the Irish question, and it was discussed eagerly vesterday by prominent Irishmen in this city, to whom any indication that the cause of Home Rule has not cone backward on account of recent troubles is wel-

ous contributor to all funds which have been collected to help along the liberation of Ireland, and who here a person to Mr. Gladstone the costly memorial subcribed by the Irishmen of New York in recognition of is great services, said that the victory was the most signal of all the victories which the Home Rulers had won in England since the general election

What effect will it have upon the Parnell contro "It will, I think, basten a settlement of that trouble but it is liable to postpone the general election."

"Well, it shows the Torics that the country from their point of view is not ripe for a general election, however ripe it may be from the point of view of the Home Rulers. Parliament is now likely to run through the statutory limit of seven years, or, in other words

- Does the victory prove that Mr. Gladstone's fears were unfounded when he based his request for Mr. Parnell's resignation on the ground that he could not erwise hold the English Liberal electocate together on the Home Rule question

"That is altogether doubtful," Mr. Walters replied houghtfully. "It is as likely as not that the victory vies won in spite of, and not because of, Mr. Parnell's

"Do you mean that it was because they were determined to stick to Home Rule !"

I mean," said Mr. Walters, "that it may be taken to be as much a rebule to Mr. Parnell personally for unkind personal references to Mr. Gladstone as a ontinued adherence to the Home Bule programme. But it is not, of course, for me, nor for any other Irishman, to split heirs in speculating upon what may or may not have been the cause of it. an emphatic victory in favor of Home Bule for Ireland,

"What influence will it have upon Mr. Parnell?" "I doubt whether it will have any influence at all Mr. Parnell has taken his present stand, not from ex-pedience, but because he is convinced that he is right, pedience, but because he is convinced that he is right, and, therefore, it is just as likely that this Home Rule victory in Hartlepool will have just as little influence in changing his course—and it could only change it in the direction of keeping him firmer—than a Home Rule flefeat would have had."

T. P. O'Connoy, M. P., who is having a round of sucial enforments in this and the muchbering either while enforments in this and the muchbering either while waiting the outcome of the negotiations between Dillon and Parnell, was deligited at the news.—It is a magnificent victory. The said,—and show that the democracy of England have still indomitable faith in Mr. Ghadetone and his efforts for Ireland.

—Will it tend to a settlement of the Parnell controvers:

REASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT

London, Jan. 22. Parliament reassembled to-day with a scanty attendance. The Speaker, the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, presided in the House of Commons. In the course of the early business in the House, Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would call at Jestion to morrow to the administration of the Crime-act, and would offer a resolution asking the Govern-ment to facilitate the discussion of the subject. Slustin McCarthy and Thomas sexton introduced Sir Jun Pope Hennessy, the new Nationalist member for North Killenny, who recently don tod. Vicency of

Mr. Parnell's candidate for that scut. Sir John wa greeted with long and lond Liberal and anti-Parme cheers. The Parmillites made no counter-demonstration

DESTITUTION IN CONNEMARA.

Dublie, Jan. 22. There is wide-pread distress in the Di-trict of Connemars, Galway. Men, women and children are upon the verse of starvation.

THE DOMESTON PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, Jan. 22 (Special). It was said in several dates today in the department buildings, that notice made in Saturday's "Official Gazette," ir John will not speak on the subject. His losest friends say that not a man in the Calnet knows his intentions. The Ministers generally lowever, are ready to assert that there will be no dis

THE PARIS OPERA HOUSE MANAGEMENT. Paris, Jan. 22. The committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to inquire into the complaints made against the management of the Paris Opera House has endered its report. The committee is unanimous i endemning the management for the state of effair omplained of, and recommends that a fresh board of prectors be appointed; that new regulations be draw up, and that five operatic performances be given each week of the year. The committee also recommends that six new French operas, the works of French composers, be produced annually, as well as any appropriate operas by foreign composers.

MEXICO AND ECUADOR MAKING A TREATY. City of Mexico, Jan. 15.-A treaty of friendship commerce and navigation has been negotiated between lause which arranges for another treaty, in which provision will be made for the settlement by arbitration of any questions which may arise between the two

ILLNESS OF MEISSONIER.

Pacis, Jan. 22. Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, the distinguished French painter, is suffering from an at-tack of branchitis, and considerable anxiety as to his condition is expressed by his friends.

It is announced to night that M. Meissonier is improving.

LONDON BANKERS ON FREE COINAGE. London, Jan. 22. At a conference to-day of London bankers and others interested in the silver question. the opinion was unanimously expressed that the fre olnage measure now before the United States should

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL BENET. Washington, Jan. 22.—Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benet, chief of ordnance, United States Army, was to-day placed on the retired list of the Army on account of age.

THE PRODUCTION OF "IVANHOE" POSTPONED Lendon, Jan. 22.—The production of Sir Arthur Sullivan's new opera "Ivanboc" has again been post-It is now announced that the first performance opera will be given January 31.

BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED. London, Jan. 22.—The directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day reduced its rate of discount from 4 per cent to 31-2 per cent. A COUNT'S STOLEN CHILD.

TRACING HER HERE AFTER A TWO YEARS' SEARCH.

THE FATHER LEARNS OF HER SINFUL LIFE AND RETURNS TO VIENNA WITHOUT SEFING HER.

An aged father, one of the nobles of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, came to this city early this month in search of his erring young daughter, his only child, but is a few days learned that she had sunk to such depths of degradation that he immediately returned to Vienna. His name is George, Count Szirmay, and he is the Privy Chamberlain of the Emperor of Austria, his family being one of the most eminent among the Hun garian nobility. His child Jennie, now a young woman of eighteen, is described as being still of surpassing beauty, in spite of over two years of dissipation and illness.

Count Szirmay, a gray-haired man of sixty, has lived apart from his wife for a number of years, and for a time was infatuated with the housekeeper of his country estate, near Buda-Pesth, a woman now known as Mary Polsky. Pefore long his fondness for her waned, and for revenge she determined to rob him of his only daughter. While her father was leading a gay life in Vienna and elsewhere. Jennie was educated in a convent, being taught the accomplishments of a young woman destined to shine in the best society of the Austrian capital. Three or four years ago she was sent back to her father's country place, being put in the charge of Mary Polsky.

This woman, bent on injuring her former lover, gradually taught the girl of fifteen to hate her Tales, many of them no doubt only too true, were poured into her young ears about her mother's shame and her father's dissipation, until she was only too glad to flee from what she thought was her disgrace. Accordingly, in June, 1888, Jennie, acting under the housekeeper's instructions, fled to England and took passage or the Aurania for New-York. The Polsky woman, to divert suspicion from herself, pretended to join in the hunt for her mistress, but in two weeks she too disappeared, and came to this city.

For two years nearly the father gave up pleas ure and business to look for his daughter. He visited almost every country in Europe, but could find not even a trace of his child. He sent word to the diplomatic representatives of the Austro Hungarian Empire in various places, asking them to aid him in his search. Chevalier Palitschek, the Consul in this city, at once placed the case in the hands of Deputy Marshal Bernhard, who does about all the detective work of foreign Governments in this city.

Pernhard went to work with a will. After many days and nights of patient, persistent, neverflagging industry, he was able, early last December, to instruct Chevaller Palitschek to inform Count Szirmay that a clew to his daughter had been found. The letter containing this hopeful news followed the Count through several cities, finally reaching bim in Hamburg, where he was pursuing his search for the girl. The courtier forgot his again, and took the first steamer for New-York. He was well out at sea before he discovered his a prospect of many more trumples of the same kind, mistake. He had taken the Bohemia, a slow camp steemer, instead of writing a day or two for the journey, and finally stepped on land almost wild with joy at the thought of seeing again the bright eyes and early hair of his Jennie.

After be met Deputy-Marshal Bernhard and died with him for a time, his desire to see his daughter lessened. As the father accompanied the detective to various places of which his daugh tell of the life she had I-d, he no longer cared to meet her or to clasp her in his arms. On Janmary 8, just five days after his arrival here, his old him low Jennie bud come in the steerage of the Aurana, and a her true name, and had

young men and had unally abandoned herself to a life of dissipation. Twice the young girl had been at the Ward's Island Hospital, once for six, the other for five months. Mrs. Roesler, th mission to a Catholic institution in Second-ave., near Eighth-st, but the young woman had become degraded and victors that she was expelled or the sake of the other immates.

The father learned, too, that his daughter's canty had been the came of the saicide of a young erman manes! Warnsch, whom she met on the aronna. We fell madly in love with her, but add obtain no encouragement. He went to Jercould obtain no encouragement. He went to dersey City and started in business there as a merchant still persisting in his suit for Jennie's hand. A knowledge of the life which she was leading and her continued rebuilts finally drove him to desperation, and her killed himself. An other pure and devoted lover of the woman was a young man named Luccash, whom she met not many months also. She finally consented to marry him, and the day was set. A new hours before the appointed time she told her lover something of her wild life. His lave rose superior to the revelation, but her heart failed her, and she disappeared. Where she had gone to the detective dri not learn until a few days ago.

and Szirmay was taken to the home of Mts. Count Szirmay was taken to the home of ars Roesler, the former nurse on Ward's Island, who now lives at No 16's East Third-st., where Mary Polsky lives with her. The Count heaned the hitterest curses on the woman who had stoler his child; she was equally harsh in her language toward the man who had cart her off. And s they marted.

Count left a touching letter with the de Fix Count left a tonching letter with the de-tive for his daughter, in which he pleaded her to forsake her ways and be the stay of last years. Bernhard recently found the girl ing with a young Hebrew. He gave her letter and told of her father's long scarch her and his anguish at learning of the life had been leading. The young woman was ply moved, but refused to return to Austria, y mother was bad, she said doggedly: "how I be better?" Deputy Bernhard could only hdraw in silence. He did not receive a cent his services, but did a fine piece of work merely withdraw in silence. He did not receive a centrol his services, but did a fine piece of work merely to help a distressed father.

A THIEF SECURES A BANK'S MAIL.

Chicago, Jan. 22.-The facts have just been made esterday morning the bank me-senger called at the ostoffice for the bank's mail. He received part of it, and was told to call for the remainder in fifteen min-utes. Just before the expiration of that time a young man, who had evidently overheard the conversation with the messenger, put his head at the delivery win dow and said; "I want the rest of the Northwestern ank's mail." It was given to him without question ad nothing more was thought of the matter till after e arrival of the regular morning mail. Then there as a scurrying around, but the thief had escaped, and

DR. ALVAN TALCOTT'S GIFT TO YALE. New-Haven, Jan. 22.-By the will of Dr. Alvan Talcott, of Guilford, Yale College will receive \$25,000 and a valuable medical library.

THE PASSETT COMMITTEE TO RESUME WORK. The Senate Investigating Committee, Mr. Fassett acting as chairman, will resume its work upon the New York City departments this morning in Part II of the Superior Court. Some witnesses may be ex-amined in closing up the investigation of the Excise Department and then the Dock Department will be taken up. There is picuty of material in this for several sessions of the committee, and it is said that the startling facts unearthed by the Commissioners of Accounts' inquiry a year ago will be supplemented by testimony silowing that influences of a peculiar nature were brought to bear upon the Mayor when he dis-missed the case against the Dock Commissioners tast fall. DEAD IN HIS OLD HOME.

CHARLES E. PRATT TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

BUSINESS TROUBLES DRIVE A WALL STREET BROKER TO SUICIDE.

Charles E. Pratt, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Rahway, N. J., took his life by shooting himself yesterday. He placed the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and then pulled the trigger, the ball passing up through his head and through the top of his hat. Death occurred almost instantly. The act was committed in the woodshed of the old family homestead at Milton, just outside of Rahway. He moved with his family a few weeks ago

to a handsome new house in Milton-ave., Rahway, but he had repeatedly remarked to friends that he did not feel at home, and that there was no place like the old house at Milton. He lef the new house yesterday forenoon and went into the library of the old house when he arrived there. The coachman, Thomas Flanagan, was in the library with Mr. Pratt when the latter remarked that he would take a walk out to the barn before going back to town. The coachman had left his revolver, a 38-calibre weapon, lying on a table. Mr. Pratt secured it without the coachman noticing him and took it with him into the woodshed. A few moments after he had left the library the coachman heard the report of a pistol and ran out to the woodshed, the door of which stood open. Mr. Pratt was lying upon the floor dying and he was dead in a few moments. The revolver lay beside him. He leaves a wife and four sons, all grown. One of them, William B., is engaged in business in Arizona.

Mr. Pratt had much to do with the manage ment of large estates. He was connected with the litigation over the estate of Mrs. Eliza B. Cory, he being her administrator. This suit was in the court so long that it became historic in the neighborhood where the participants lived. Lewis Cory, husband of Mrs. Cory, kept a drug store in Rahway, and in 1849 left that town to go to San Jose, California, to hunt for gold. He accumulated much property, and when he died in 1862 he left a will, in which he made his wife, Eliza B. Cory, executrix. He also appointed three executors. Mrs. Cory came East and managed the affairs of the estate, which mainly consisted of houses and lots in California and New-Jersey. Mrs. Cory finally sold the real estate and reinvested the money in property in her own nam She died in November, 1880, and Charles E. Pratt. became her administrator, he being the husband of one of her nicces. She left no will.

The heirs of Lewis Cory then began suit through one of his executors against Mrs. Cory's estate to recover the property which she had appropriated and sold. The suit lasted nine years and was settled two years ago. The heirs of Lewis Cory recovered about \$65,000, which was less than the amount Mrs. Cory had appropriated.

The suit was a great strain on Mr. Pratt and about three years ago he began to show signs of his mind becoming affected. He was treated by various doctors, but they could do little for him. Mr. Pratt broaded over the loss the estate had sustained and was continually restless. He finally consulted Dr. Barkalow, of Philadelphia, and was treated by him for mental disorder up to a recent date. He went to his Philadelphia physician two days before he shot himself and complained of great distress in his head. The dector gave him something which afforded him relief, but it seemed to throw him into a sort of dazed condition. He ained in this condition up to the time he

killed himself.

Mr. Pratt conducted a brokerage business in Wallest, and went to his place of business nearly every day. It is said that he lost considerable money lately by unfortunate investments in bonds. These losses, however, were not sufficient to cripple him financially, but in his weak mental condition he believed differently. He was involved in other lawsuits besides the one mentioned. Mr. Pratt was generally believed to be a rich man. His father had a large estate in England, and when the elder Pratt died, three years ago, the son went to England and received a large share of his father's estate. Mr. Pratt was a native of England and came to this country at an early age. He was a resident of Rahway for many years. At one time he was engaged in the wholesale men's furnishing goods business in this city. Mr. Pratt was about lifty-eight years old and the estate which he leaves is estimate to be Pratt conducted a brokerage business in

"OLD HUTCH" FORCED TO RETIRE.

THE WELL KNOWN OPERATOR'S HEAVY LOSSES -HIS SON'S DECISIVE ACTION.

Chicago, Jan. 22 (special).- The Journal has the Board of Trade man, had suddenly withdrawn from speculation, has been a matter of comment among the brokers for weeks, but it was not until to day that the cause of his retirement was known. It seems that Mr. Huichmoon's family was dissatisfied with his peculiar trades and asked him to retire. This the old gentleman refused to do, and his son, Charles L. Hutchinson, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, after consultation with his afterney and personal lend, told his father that unless he would close up the marter would be taken into the courts. It is estimated that Mr. Hutchinson has lost about \$19,000. 000 within twenty years. In 1870 he was reported to have a fortune of \$20,000,000. Ten years ago, his on says, this had dwindled to \$10,000,000, and now there is last \$1,000,000 left. It was to save this money from following the rest of his money that the fataily insisted upon his retirement. Charles L. Hutchinson is out of town, but a prominent banker to whom he had related his father's troubles told a re-porter to day that Bi P. Halladison had been acting of speculations, not only on the Board of Trade, but n realty, and his conduct has repeatedly occasioned

BANDIIS EOB A TRAIN IN TEXAS.

PASSENGERS AND TRAINMEN LOCKED UP IN A BOX CAR NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.-A dispatch from Brownsville, Tex., says: "Additional particulars have been received of the train wrecking and robbery on the Rio Grande Raifroad on January 19, in which the bandits secured \$20,000 in sliver on its way to New-Orleans. The train left here in the morning with passengers for the steamship Morgan at Brazos. When twelve miles from here the train was thrown from the track by obstructions at a point in the hills near the river bank, Fifteen masked men then plundered express car, taking the silver shipment above mentioned, and rifled the United States mail pouches. passengers were then held up and plundered of their money and valuacies. The robbers then blindfolded the passengers and trainmen and forced them into a box-car, locked them in and left. The cars caught fire from the overturned locomotive, and but for the hre from the overturned locomotive, and but for the timely appearance of some countrymen living near the scene the imprisoned passengers and trainmen would have perished in the danss. The fireman and engineer were seriously injured which the locomotive went over, but no lives were lost. Officers are on the track of the bandits, but as the men are supposed to have crossed the river into Mexico there is little prospect of their being captured.

CHICAGO TO LONDON BY WATER.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 22.-About two years ago a syn-Detroit, Mich., Jah. 22. About two years ago a syndicate was formed in London whose object was to build and operate a line of steamships to run from some point in England to Chicago, bringing out miscellaneous freight and carrying dressed beef and dairy products back. Nothing was done at that time, owing to the fact that Canadian canals would not accommodate ships feet of water. Proceeding the shallowed drawing nine feet of water. Recently the shallowest canal has been so far improved as to afford a depth of little over nine feet, and the project is being pushed with a vigor which indicates that the salt-water may soon be steamed up and down the Great Lakes may soon be steamed up and down the Great Lakes. An agent of this syndicate is now on a visit to the different take cities making contracts for freight by the new line, and so far has met with syndicient success to satisfy him that the undertaking will be a success. The capital stock of the company will be \$5,000,000, and there will be ten steamships built to begin with. These steamships will cost from \$125,000 to \$150,000 each, and will form a weekly line.

PRICE THREE CENTS. REPUBLICANS IN CONTROL,

THE DEADLOCK IN THE SENATE BROKEN.

MR. MORTON'S SENSIBLE RULINGS RELEASE THE MAJORITY FROM THEIR HUMILIATING

POSITION-THE CLOSURE RESOLUTION BECOMES UNFINISHED BUSINESS-

THE FILIBUSTERS EASILY

ROUTED-AN ENCOURAG-

ING SITUATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 22.-The Democratic obstructionists in the Senate were met with a bold hand to-day, and the deadlock which their filibustering policy of yesterday had precipitated was broken with an ease and celerity which promise a speedy restoration to the majority of its inherent right to control the business of that body. The Vice-President took the bull by the horne at the outset and by a series of sagacious, commonsense rulings soon rescued the Senate from the humiliating position in which it was placed yesterday by the Democratic managers. His first decision that the journal of Tuesday's proceedings could not come up again for correction to-day removed at once the obstacle with which the minority has blocked all progress for over fourteen hours, and he followed up this sound and helpful action by allowing Mr. Aldrich's closure resolution to be laid again before the Senate. The Democratic Senators fought all the rulings bitterly and protracted the struggle as long as they could

They were beaten on every point, however, by majorities ranging from five to nine, and the proposed rule was finally made the "unfinished business" of the Senate once more-this time beyond any dispute or question-by a vote of 36 to 32. A subsequent technical point of order against it, offered by Mr. Harris, was overruled by the Chair, and Mr. Harris's appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 33 to 28; so that the main question was finally, about 4 o'clock, presented directly to the Senate for action. Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, started in upon an extended argument against the change of rules, and without finishing, yielded to Mr. Aldrich for a motion to take a recess till to-morrow at 11 a. m. This clever move on Mr. Aldrich's part will force an uninterrupted consideration of the rule from now on until the Senate takes an actual adjournment, for by successive recesses the sam legislative day can be continued indefinitely; and no question can be raised from morning to morning as to the correction of the journal or any other routine business.

by a series of dilatory appeals.

On the whole the situation in the Senate to night is highly encouraging to Republicans gen-The friends of the closure resolution have a firm control of business in the Senate, and can frustrate any direct attack from the Democrats. The Vice-President has also proved himself fully equal to the emergency as a presiding officer, and has done all that can be done to put an end to mere filibustering. The resolution can now be kept before the Senate for a fair and reasonable discussion, and when this is over a decision is to be reached by some means or other

The votes to-day on the Vice-President's rulings, and on the question of taking up the proposed rule for consideration, show plainly that a majority of the Senate can be depended upon to side with Mr. Aldrich whenever he can secure action on the closure resolution. The extreme limit of the Republican defection on the question leaving the friends of closure in a secure majority of four, even without considering the casting vote of the Vice-President. Five Republican Senators, all extreme "friends of silver," still stand ready, apparently, to help out Mr. Gorman in his fight against honest Congressional elections. On this list of political deserters are the two Nevada Senators, Messrs. Jones and Stewart: the two Colorado Senators Messrs. Teller and Wolcott, and Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, Mr. Washburn and Mr. Staaford, who opposed the consideration of the Election bill, both helped to-day to get the closure rule up while Mr. Plumb, who dodged the roll-call of January 14, was also recorded in favor of the consideration of the new rule. Mr. Ingalis also dodged the vote of January 14-as he has nearly every other vote on any question connected with either the closure rule or the Election bill. He started last night, however, on another trip home, to look after his chances for re-election. and before going away arranged a pair with Mr. Allison on all votes involving a change in the

present rules. Mr. Ingalls, it is understood, is angling for Democratic aid in his fight for re-election by the Kansas Legislature, and it is supposed that to secure such support he would go to the length of opposing the Election bill also. But the Kansas Senator's course is not likely to commend itself to the Republicans of Kansas, and he may find that he will have to spill something out of one of the two buckets he is now attempting to carry on his political shoulders. His departure for the West and his alliance with the opposition against the only means of relief which can now enable the Senate to dispose of the pressing business of this session were severely criticised at the Capitol to-day, especially because the Kansas Senator's motives for deserting his colleagues were regarded as entirely selfish and personal. Mr. Jones, of Nevada, while joining the Democrats on one vote, carefully absented himself from the Chamber on all others, and it is not expected that he will antagonize his party on any of the minor parliamentary issues involved in the effort to overcome Democratic filibustering. to secure such support he would go to the length

Messrs. Stewart, Teller and Wolcott, however, have joined the Opposition completely, and voted on nearly all the appeals taken to reverse the decision of the Vice President. But it is not certain that they will carry their hostility to the extent of helping the Democrats 13 break a

One of the noteworthy incidents of to-day's discussion was the clear and vigo is speech of Mr. Aldrich at the beginning of the session. His declarations that the present rules could not be used to bind the Senate against ever changing its efforts of doing business, and that the majority did not pronose any longer to submit to be governed by the minority, were as significant as they were emphatic; and no one mistook their meaning. The Rhode Band Senator denounced the exhibition of yesterday as intolerable and revolutionary, and his remarks only expressed t'e prevalent feeling on the Republican side. Disgust his yesterday's deadlock has done more to make the massage of the closure rule certain than anything the friends of that measure could have devised in its interest. Mr. Gorman, indeed, made the losing play of his otherwise skilful game of tactics, when he started in boldly to flibuster and kept the majority in their seats fourteen hours, unable even to approve the journal. No other object lesson on the necessity for the new rule will be required. One of the noteworthy incidents of to-day's

DETAILS OF THE PROCEEDINGS. Washington, Jan. 22.—Immediately after the prayer the Vice-President directed the reading of the journal

of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. Aldrich said that he wished to address the Sen. ate briefly. The journal just read furnished a record without parallel in the history of the senate of the United States. It discloses the fact that it was the determined policy of Democratic Senators to prevent any legislation or any action unless their wishes any legislation or any action thiess their wishes at to certain measures should receive consideration and be acceded to. The Republicans had long ago been aware of this fact, but not until yesterday had all disguise been thrown off. This purpose on the part of the members of the minority was of such a character that it could not for a moment be acceded to. To accede to that intolerant and outrageous domination of a minority would be to strike a serious blow at free institutions. The action of the minority

Mr. Stewart inquired whether it was proper for the Senate to violate its own rules. (Democratic laughter.) Mr. Aldrich answered that that was a question he did not exactly understand. When a bill was under consideration the body was bound to follow the rules they had adopted until they were changed. It was